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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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PLANNING MINISTER SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Moscow--On Tuesday, Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning, signed the protocol to the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement made between USSR and Angola.

The protocol anticipates close cooperation between the two countries' construction and foreign trade enterprises. There will also be cooperation in agriculture, power and the mining and transportation organization as well as in the training of Angolan technicians qualified for the Angolan rural economy.

According to the agreement, they are to establish a laboratory and a cotton-sorting center in Melanje Province where they will construct some bridges with the two countries' joint efforts.

The USSR will join Angola in prospecting and exploring building material deposits in the construction in Melanje of an irrigation system as well as power and water branch systems.

The two will also begin a new stage in the development of professional technical education in Angola. The USSR will undertake studies and prospecting in Melanje Province, supply equipment for the new Soviet-Angolan enterprises, and send specialists.

Meanwhile, the Angolan Minister of Planning is already in Berlin where he will discuss with GDR authorities matters pertaining to cooperation between the GDR and Angola.

Yesterday the Angolan Minister of Planning met with his counterpart, Gerhard Schurer, with whom he discussed matters pertinent to the development of economic relations between the two countries.

According to the ADN news agency, the two ministers reaffirmed their intention to develop new means of expanding bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic area.

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CSO. 4742/407

GUINEA

BRIEFS

MESSAGE ON OAU CRISIS--A delegation from the Secretariat of the Pan-African Youth Movement led by Brother Isodoro Amadou Ibrahim and including Brother Abdel Majib Ajogun is currently in our country. The delegation, which arrived here Saturday, was received by the supreme leader on Sunday, 17 October, from 1930 to 2300. During the talks, a message was given to the father of the nation appealing to all the African heads of state to find ways and means of solving the crisis now facing the OAU. In his reply, President Sekou Toure clearly defined the Guinean stand in a statement full of wisdom in which he indicated that the only way to solve the crisis is first to determine the responsibilities and, secondly, to adhere to the charter and principles of the OAU. [Excerpt] [AB191414 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 3449/67

RELIEF SEEN FOR FUEL SHORTAGE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] According to Comrade Carlos Gomes Junior, director of DICOL, the fuel shortage which has been noted in this country for some time is about to be solved.

In fact, a shipment of 1,750 tons of jet fuel and 750 tons of super gasoline should arrive in this country by 9 September. Also expected is another shipment of 3,500 tons of gasoline from the Soviet Union. According to the same DICOL authority, another shipment is to arrive from France by the end of September with 1,750 tons of regular gasoline, 550 tons of Avegas and 3,750 tons of gas oil.

Meanwhile, according to Comrade Carlos Gomes, the chartering of vessels to transport the fuel is the cause of the decline in the normal supply to the national market. On the other hand, the price of fuel is about to be changed, for the government has already set up a commission charged with studying the revision of fuel prices, since the last DICOL General Assembly last January.

As soon as the technical-administrative organization agreement is signed with Portugal, they expect the arrival of a team in October to study every company need in both the technical and personal area.

Comrade Carlos Gomes told us that in accordance with a cooperation agreement signed in Portugal, two Portuguese specialists, a chemical engineer and an economist, are already here for 2 years.

The former will be concerned with the company's equipment and expansion at the national level; the latter will be in charge of the administrative and financial organization section and also act as company adviser.

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CSO: 4742/407

YOUTHS' PREJUDICE AGAINST EASTERN BLOC EDUCATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Last Friday, an important party and government delegation including Comrade 1st Commander [Col] Paulo Correia of the party Political Bureau and commander of rural development; Braima Bangura, secretary of the state for ex-combattants; Avito Jose da Silva, minister of education; and Comrade Esperanca Robalo, director of the Friendship Institute, attended the departure ceremony of about two dozen scholarship students from the Institute of Friendship. During the ceremony, Comrades Paulo Correia, Esperanca Robalo and Avito Jose da Silva spoke.

Speaking for another detachment of ex-combattants about to leave for another party mission--as Comrade Esperanca Robalo explained--he urged those students "to be on their best behavior" in fulfilling their duties as students and meeting the standards of social conduct of the country to which they are going, except for certain practices.

"You who yesterday were war orphans, tomorrow will be the party leaders," said Comrade Paulo Correia at one point in his talk, "for it is understood that the party needs you." Comrade Paulo Correia also said that ceremonies of this kind are necessary and should be extended to all students to put an end to certain prejudices that exist among our youth groups. They choose the countries where they wish to pursue their studies and try to make us believe that someone who was educated in the West is better qualified than anyone educated in the socialist world. We must instill progressive ideals in our young people's way of thinking. We must show them that this is not true.

At the close of the ceremony, which ended about 2 o'clock in the morning, the party and state leaders, wishing them a pleasant journey, health, success and good luck in their studies, took leave of those students whom they had known as children in the difficult war years and who on 8 September are to proceed to Socialist Cuba on another party mission.

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CSO: 4742/407

BRIEFS

CUBAN SUGAR DELAY--A Ministry of Commerce and Artisans source informed us that the lack of sugar recently noted in the national market is primarily due to the delay in the ship's arrival. In fact, since 31 August they have been awaiting the arrival of a ship carrying 600 tons of sugar (500 tons for public consumption and 100 tons for CICER [The Brewery Company of Guinea-Bissau] which our government obtained in France. However, the same source also said that they had made the order well in advance, even before the supply had given out. On the other hand, as we have already reported, the Cuban Government has just put 2,000 tons of sugar at our disposal. To transport a ship from that country with such a small cargo would be very expensive. The Cuban shipping enterprise is therefore awaiting other orders so that the ship can make only one trip. However, they should have solved the problem by the end of this month. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 3] 8870

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO PRC--On the occasion of the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the secretary-general of the PAIGC [The African Independence Party of Portugal, Guinea and Cape Verde] and president of the REvolutionary Council, Comrade Joao Bernardo "Teira, sent a message to the Chinese leaders. In the message, Nino Vieira wished the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the delegates every success and at the same time reconfirmed the friendship and solidarity of the PAIGC and the Revolutionary Council with the heroic Chinese people and their party. The Guinea-Bissau leader declared he was convinced that the decisions of the congress "will contribute to the success of socialist advancement and to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle for world peace and the just cause of the liberation of the people from foreign control as well as from the new international economic order. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 1] 8870

PAIGC-PCP FRIENDSHIP RALLY--With the participation of Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general and Vasco Cabral, permanent secretary of the PAIGC Central Committee, the Portuguese Communist Party and the PAIGC planned a joint friendship rally for yesterday in Evora. O DIARIO, reporting the event, mentioned "the many bonds of friendship forged between the two parties in the joint struggle against fascism, colonialism and imperialism." According to that morning paper, the Guinea-Bissau people's heroic struggle for their liberation was an outstanding contribution to the Portuguese people's struggle to overthrow the fascist dictatorship which tyrannized both countries. Likewise, the newspaper concluded, the Revolution of 25 April 1974, under PAIGC

leadership, made a significant contribution to the conquest of Guinea-Bissau's total and complete independence. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Sep 82 p 1] 8870

CUBAN PHYSICIANS PRAISED--"One of the things that I learned from the Cuban physicians in our hospitals is devotion to one's work and love for patients. They have demonstrated that when one wants to work, it is possible to do so without waiting for modern sophisticated technical means," Comrade Paulo Carlos Medina, secretary general for health and social affairs stated yesterday afternoon at Simao Mendes hospital. This official was speaking at the close of the medical scientific meeting organized annually by the team of Cuban physicians working in our country. "We hope that this event will be viewed more as scientific fraternization between different schools than just a medical meeting," Dr Manuel Oliva, the head of the Cuban Medical Mission, noted. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 8]

CSO: 3442/22

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL URGED--Dakar, 15 Oct (AFP)--Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has expressed the desire for more meetings between Senegalese and Portuguese ministers and experts with a view to strengthening and broadening cooperation between the two countries. The Senegalese head of state, who was receiving the credentials of new Portuguese Ambassador Carlos de Mattos Taquenho, noted that this cooperation has been developing gradually but surely since 1974. He pointed out that its legal framework was particularly strengthened with the signing during the past few years of agreements in the fields of trade, tourism, culture and air transport. [Text] [AB150928 Paris AFP in French 0754 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 3449/67

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CONFERENCE

Management Blamed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 22

[Text]

ABYSMAL industrial productivity performances in South Africa and the United States could be attributed directly to poor management practices, an American expert on management, Dr Charles Kepner, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at a one-day conference on international productivity, Dr Kepner, vice-chairman of the Kepner-Tregoe consultancy in New Jersey, attributed low productivity to over-emphasis on specialisation, the dehumanisation of jobs through scientific management, an obsession with computerised "numbers", the economic boom that followed the Second World War and the "Return of investment" syndrome as the main criterion of management.

Dr Kepner said these five factors had come to light during in-depth probes by his organisation into productivity in the world's major industrialised countries.

The management precept had dehumanised work, driving alienated workers into the arms of organised labour, in turn creating an adverse relationship between management and employees.

Quality improvements were being sacrificed for short-term profits and the idea that people were expendable in favour of immediate results had come to pervade much of management thinking.

Since the advent of the business computer, managers had also translated people into numbers, spending more time on numeri-

cal reports than on the realities of the situation being managed.

For productive output to increase, a reversal of these management attitudes and practices was needed, he said.

Dr Kepner said a study of Japanese industry, where productivity has grown phenomenally since 1972, had shown strict adherence to six vital conditions:

- A sincere commitment to improve quality;
- Training in problem-solving skills at all levels;
- The opportunity to use these skills;
- The provision of leadership in problem-solving;
- Reward for solving problems;
- A commitment to longterm improvements in quality and productivity.

'An Economic Albatross'

PORT ELIZABETH. — A call for higher productivity in the South African economy to free it from

its "most important economic albatross — low productivity" — was made yesterday by the Minister

of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk.

Delivering the opening address at the annual conference of the Motor Industries Federation in Port Elizabeth, he said South Africa was going through an austere period economically.

That was viewed against a background of worldwide recessionary conditions, higher interest rates and a decrease in foreign reserves.

"We are experiencing a dramatic decrease in our export activities. Simultaneously, domestic demand is apparently declining. Mining profits are decreasing with the resultant effect on Government income.

There were a number of alternatives open to the industrialist and businessman to improve his own

and the overall situation.

An aspect of great importance was productivity — of men, money and material.

"Productivity plays a cardinal role in the economy and its growth process.

"Productivity improvement is probably the single most important way to combat inflation without undermining profitability.

"It is commonly accepted that South Africa has a poor record of productivity," he said.

According to the National Productivity Institute, the latest available per capita production respectively of Sweden, the US, Canada and West Germany had been between R6 000 and R6 500, but for South Africa and Taiwan the figure was about R1 000.

In the period 1972 to 1981 Sweden had an increase of per capita output of 2 percent, the US 1.8 percent, Canada 2 percent, the United Kingdom 1.25 percent, Israel 0.8 percent, and South Africa 0.5 percent.

"From this it is evident that our own position is in reality worsening. Indeed a reason for great concern.

"The crux of our productivity problems seem to reside in inadequate training, lack of good and enough managers and little identification with productivity ideals which can neatly be summarised in one statement — education and training.

"The remedy of the situation is consequently an integral part of the Government's education policy.

Manpower Minister's Address

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 82 p 30

[Text]

SUN CITY — South Africa had no hope of overcoming its economic problems and catching up with the rest of the world if it continued to neglect productivity, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday.

Delivering the main address during the "Third World" convention of the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM) at Sun City, Mr Botha said by achieving a productivity growth rate of only 15 to 20 percent of that of other countries, the Republic was, in fact, falling behind quite rapidly.

"I think we should try to pinpoint some of the more important reasons for South Africa's poor performance."

Very high on the list

was the lack of training of human resource development.

"For too long has it been possible for all of us in the public and private sectors to let our organisations grow by simply adding more and more labour, capital and raw materials to our inputs.

"We could do this because the additional inputs were available. Very few managers had the insight or appreciated the need rather to train and develop the existing work force as a means of attaining a higher output. In this way we were lulled into the belief that we could get away with this tactic indefinitely," Mr Botha said.

The Republic was now faced with the harsh reali-

ty that it could not continue to get away with low productivity. Prices of raw materials, energy, labour and capital had increased to levels where it was more than essential to improve productivity if South Africa wished to be competitive in international markets.

The improvement of productivity was, after all, the ultimate goal because this was the way in which a higher standard of living could be ensured for all the country's peoples.

"The first step that must be taken to get this higher productivity is clearly to train better our senior and middle managers, our supervisors and operators — our work force as a whole.

"Only a well-trained worker can take sound decisions and actions to ensure better utilisation of inputs and the elimina-

tion of wasteful habits.

"The second main reason why we have an unacceptable productivity history is strongly related to the training problem, but it is of a very specific nature, namely the acute shortage of management skills at all levels.

"Not only are South African managers traditionally unaware of their productivity responsibilities, but they were not trained and developed to deal with productivity."

Most managers today, Mr Botha said, did not know how to start or implement a productivity programme because they had never been trained to do so.

"If I can single out one overriding reason for our poor performance, it is the lack of a sufficient number of well-trained managers who are aware of the productivity role they have to play," he said.

Our Future Depends on a Solution--Visser

SUN CITY. — South Africa had a real productivity problem and unless this problem was solved, the country could not expect to have a bright future. Dr J H Visser, executive director of the National Productivity Institute (NPI) said yesterday.

Speaking on "Productivity and Human Resource Management" at the IPM convention, Dr Visser said personnel practitioners could make a significant contribution in most areas that cause low productivity — if they were prepared to move away from the traditional "right things to do" approach and start playing an active and dynamic

role in efforts to improve productivity.

"South Africa is one of the world's poorest performers at 0,6 percent annual growth in GDP per capita from 1972 to 1981, compared to that of the USA at 1,8 percent and the UK at 1,3 percent.

"This means that we are falling farther and farther behind the rest of the world."

Dr Visser said South Africa must accept that the output per capita determined consumption per capita, "and we are not doing very well.

"We seem to think that by paying people more per capita, their standard of living can be increased. The truth of the matter is

exactly the opposite.

"I believe there are three main reasons for our poor performance over the past decade," he said.

"Firstly there was a lack of productivity awareness. This shortcoming covered all peoples of all levels. The cause of this must be sought in the abundant production resources we have always had.

"The second reason for our poor performance also relates closely to your field of specialisation — the lack of a sufficiently educated and trained work force.

"The third reason for our poor performance is the lack of management

skills.

"We at the NPI maintain that management, or the lack of it, has made a greater contribution to our poor performance than the other things combined."

Dr Visser said the three problems of the past would certainly remain with us in the future and steps would have to be taken to help solve them.

"I see a fourth major problems looming on the horizon which could play havoc with our productivity, and that is industrial relations.

"Unless we become real experts in industrial relations, all other problems will, to my mind, become comparatively minor in the future."

CSO: 3400/54

LEGISLATION TO CIRCUMVENT 1980 COURT DECISION HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] WHILE MANY may be impressed by the fairness and sometimes unimpeachable nature of the South African judiciary, we are just as convinced that the Government will continue to act above the law where it deems fit.

The latest is that the Government is to introduce legislation to circumvent a 1980 Appeal Court judgment affecting the right of wives of blacks qualified to be in white urban areas to be with their husbands.

This means they are about to introduce a law that would affect a decision reached by the courts and we wonder where it will all end.

The Minister of Development and Co-operation, Dr Piet Koornhof, has referred to the Komani Case in which the Appeal Court ruled that wives of blacks qualified to work in urban areas could stay with their husbands.

After the judgment, the Government had, incidentally, said it would accept the court decision.

Yet Dr Koornhof has said that this court decision and one in another case were creating problems.

It had therefore been decided to introduce legislation during the next parliamentary session to deal with the matter.

We do not know how far parliamentary authority can go over decisions taken by the courts but this is not the first time that the Government has enacted laws aimed specifically at upsetting Supreme Court decisions.

This gives the Government a supremacy above the legislature that smacks almost of autocracy.

There had been fears that a similar fate awaited the court decisions over the Ingwavuma land deal. It is with some surprise that we see the Government venturing to solve the problem by more democratic means of dialogue. They have now seen fit to try to negotiate with the KwaZulu government in order to appoint a commission to investigate this land deal.

Mr Pik Botha, speaking at the National Congress in East London, is reported to have said that there had been uncertainty about the borders in this area for nearly 100 years.

The autonomous nature of the judiciary has been one of the main-springs of the democratic process in South Africa and many people have commented on this excellent thing. The country has been praised as second to few in having a strong independent judicial system.

The Government makes nonsense of all this by deliberately interfering

with the business of the courts, something that is doing it and the country a lot of harm. There are indeed a number of things that National Party policy views as above the law and influx control and the pass laws are some of these.

Influx control and the pass-laws form part of the most vicious infringements on the basic freedoms of blacks. Even the law sees fit to step in sometimes to mediate favourably for those people who are made to suffer because of these terrible acts. Families are separated by law. Others go through long periods of acute anxiety and even starvation because of these laws.

CSO: 3400/52

VILJOEN WARNS TEACHERS ON POLITICS

Speech at Congress

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

The Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, last night warned teachers not to misuse their positions of trust to further party politics or any other group interests.

In a strongly critical address, coming a day after he had crossed swords with the powerful Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging, Dr Viljoen said that this trust placed in a teacher was even more vital now in a time of political change.

His speech, opening the annual congress of the Natalse Onderwysersunie in Durban, was seen to have a direct bearing on his row with the TO and his accusation that the body was 'politicking'.

He said that the teacher dared not misuse his position of trust to further personal or group interests.

This could cause alienation and confusion between the child and the parent. The teacher had a great responsibility to maintain with regard to respect and courtesy to

leaders, particularly at a time of political change and differences.

It was up to the teacher to further civilised debate.

"Degeneration and ridiculing of contentious public figures very quickly creates an atmosphere in which all respect and authority are broken down — including teachers, parsons and even parents or adults," said Dr. Viljoen.

Education would face tremendous challenges in the future and it was up to teachers and teachers' associations to conduct themselves with dignity and professional pride at all times.

He called on teachers to maintain high ideals and an unsullied code of conduct.

"We must fight against division, not wash our dirty linen in public, and not undermine in any way," said Dr. Viljoen.

He said that in the new educational dispensation a call would be made on parents for greater financial involvement in the educational process.

Costs

If all sectors of the South African population were to get equal educational opportunities, the state would simply not be able to cover the cost.

Meanwhile, the stress and haste of modern day living was resulting in many cases of parents spending less and less time with their children.

The consequence was a tendency to shift the responsibility for the total education of the child onto the school and the teacher.

This resulted in the State becoming responsible for the process — and if anything went wrong the authorities were blamed.

The State's contribution to education would always be the strongest. But parents would have to dig into their pockets to help finance the process.

"In doing this they might show more appreciation: Because education is received free by everyone, the respect for education and for the teacher is sometimes

not as great as it should be.

"Our people simply don't regard a 'Pasella' service as being valuable.

"Direct financial involvement should also sharpen the sometimes weak and disinterested concern of the parent in education," said Dr Viljoen.

The White was in a particularly good socio-economic position now than he was when obligatory education was introduced, and as such, was in a position to contribute.

"And if it is really impossible for some parents, a formula will be found that should give satisfaction," said Dr Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen took a strong two-pronged stand against the Transvaalse Onderwysers Vereniging (TO) for attacking his person and his political position as Minister of National Education in the latest edition of

its official organ, "Mondstuk".

Misuse

First, Dr. Viljoen issued a long and detailed statement in reply to the accusations of Mondstuk. He also warned organisations, such as the TO, that they must not misuse their position of trust to further party politics or any other group interests.

Dr. Viljoen accused Mondstuk of political opportunism and attacked those responsible for it for depicting him as a Trojan horse—"which the enemy uses with deadly effect to penetrate the inner circles of an unsuspecting community."

Dr. Viljoen also lashed out at Mondstuk for accusing him of acting outside his jurisdiction as minister and not adhering to prescribed procedures.

TO Stands by Editorial

THE executive of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO), met yesterday to discuss the controversial edition of its mouthpiece, Mondstuk, in which the Minister of National Education is referred to as a Trojan Horse.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of National Education, replied to the Mondstuk editorial in the strongest terms. But in a statement issued last night the TO said the editorial had presented a balanced view and was in agreement with the TO's standing on the matter, writes Jaap Theron.

The executive said the

editorial was based on a sympathetic standpoint with regard to Dr Viljoen, adding "and if Dr Viljoen, or those who share his views do not want to accept the bonafides of the TO, it is a matter over which the TO has no control.

The executive said after evaluating the controversial editorial it could find no reason why Dr Viljoen, Mr Albert Nothnagel, MP for Innesdal, and certain newspapers attached a "one-side" interpretation to the matter—that it was "negatively disposed" towards Dr Viljoen.

The TO executive further pointed out that its

general secretary, Mr Koos Steyn, in his capacity as editor of Mondstuk, as well as other TO leaders, had always been loyal to the Minister of National Education and that they backed his positive handling of educational matters.

The executive felt Dr Viljoen's attitude "that the Mondstuk editorial showed a sense of hostility against him", was unfortunate and it again pledged its support and goodwill towards Dr Viljoen. But it made clear that in the interests of a balanced perspective, "It must be stressed that the association is still experiencing the broad support of the teachers

corp, their local leaders as well as community leaders".

The executive also said it was fully informed, of the Minister's actions at a large number of teachers' rallies, including the nature of questions and discussions allowed.

It reiterated that all standpoints reflected in Mondatuk "could be

fully substantiated".

The executive also suggested the matter should be fully discussed at a meeting requested with the Administrator of the Transvaal in order to gain more clarity on his standpoint. It said its action was not aimed at either questioning Dr Viljoen's professionalism or prescribing to him.

Confrontation Deplored

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHY SHOULDN'T the Minister of National Education talk to teachers?

Granted, the teachers fall under the provincial education departments and not the central government.

But the Government is going to implement major recommendations of the De Lange commission, which means that it is taking an overall look at education as it affects all races and colours and as it affects education at all levels.

Thus, it has a right and duty to keep teachers informed of its plans.

And if any section of the teachers looks askance at those plans, then it can voice its opposition through the organisation that represents it.

It is against this background that the dispute between the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging and the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, should be seen.

Conservative

The TO is a conservative body.

It believes in schools having the option to decide for themselves whether they should take part in mixed or segregated sport.

In that regard, it firmly supports the Transvaal Education Department's policy of having two separate leagues for school sport — one for schools which don't want to play mixed teams and the other for schools that do.

We find nothing wrong with that, since we believe there should not be any forced integration.

The TO does not believe there should be a central education ministry for all races, as

recommended by the De Lange commission. This, it fears, would lead to integrated education.

However, the Government at the time the De Lange report was issued said it had not taken any decision on this recommendation, which would be dealt with when a working party of senior government, schools and university representatives report next year to the three Ministers at present handling White, Black and Coloured and Indian education.

Meanwhile, Dr Viljoen has declared that although the Government continues to favour separate educational bodies for the four main racial groups — Black, White, Asian and Coloured — it believes these can all come under a single overall national body, "like four pillars supporting one roof."

The Transvaal MEC in charge of education, Mr Fanie Schoeman, has said that the Government is planning one national education ministry.

A volks congress on education has rejected this on the basis that control at all levels of education should be in the hands of Whites and should not be shared with other races.

Parents' freedom of choice could only be exercised within the framework of separate education departments, it was decided.

Opposition to a central education ministry is

thus deeprooted among conservatives.

They regard with great suspicion any efforts by the Government to take its educational reform ideas to the teachers.

"Trojan horse"

This concern was clearly the cause of a leading article in Mondstuk, the official mouthpiece of the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging.

It warned Dr Viljoen that he had an image among Transvaal teachers of being a Trojan horse, using party political channels and platforms to propagate future education policies.

The Minister has hit back at Mondstuk, accusing it of political opportunism and denying that he was using political channels to infiltrate the ranks of Afrikaans-speaking teachers in the Transvaal.

He has also warned teachers not to misuse their positions of trust to further political or any other group interests.

We hope the tension between the TO and the Minister will ease, and that the TO will accept the Minister has a right to address teachers, especially on matters that vitally concern them, just as teachers have a right to accept or reject his viewpoints.

Nothing can be served by a confrontation on a personal level which serves nobody's interests.

GWU SLAMS DETENTION VOTE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] THE Trade Union Council of SA's affiliates that opposed a controversial resolution at the federation's annual conference dealing with detentions without trial have come under strong criticism and blamed for damaging the image of the federation.

An editorial of The Garment Worker, the official Transvaal mouthpiece of the union, says the resolution was not a new issue

and has been a subject previously supported by Tucsa.

The criticism comes after a resolution that called for detainees to be charged or released.

Opposition from largely white-member unions resulted in the motion being narrowly defeated after a ballot had been held at the conference.

The editorial says that, unless some of the delegates paid lip service to an ideal they do not support, there is no

division on this principle.

The difficulty over the issue of the detention of trade unionists was on how to solve the problem. Tucsa stood firm on the moral and civil-rights aspects of the subject.

A resolution passed at the conference called for a code of detainee treatment.

The Garment Workers' Union of SA resolution, which called for the "normal processes of law" to be observed, was defeated.

Union Rejects Movement Bill

THE Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) has added its voice to the outcry against the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which it describes as an inhuman method of restricting the movement of blacks in South Africa.

The Bill, one of two that were retracted after the controversy they sparked off because of their harshness, has already been con-

demned by several black leaders and churches in South Africa.

Cusa describes the powers granted to the Minister of Co-operation and Development by the Bill as amounting to allowing "rule by edict, which is becoming a common feature of the problem-ridden society the apartheid regime is committed to perpetuating."

The Bill grants the Minister, among others, the powers to enforce a

curfew in any group area where he deems it necessary, and also discretionary powers of applying, altering, amending or removing, in any way he sees fit, any or all of the provisions of the Bill.

In a statement released recently, Cusa says unions affiliated to it have pledged to make every endeavour to eradicate inhuman influx-control legislation, which seeks to control the black worker.

LUTHERAN SYNOD CONDEMNS APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 82 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa has told the Government that apartheid cannot be binding on Christians. The synod of its Cape/Orange Diocese said: "The empty dream of separating people is the most un-Christian practice man has done unto man, for we are one in the eyes of the Lord, whose good news we should proclaim."

At the synod, held in Cape Town, the church rejected "with contempt" the migrant labour system and the Coloured labour preferential system in the Western Cape.

It also joined other churches in rejecting the orderly movement and settlement of Black Persons Bill.

The synod said it abhorred the Government's migrant labour system because it destroyed the unity of family life. Christianity demanded that family life be safeguarded.

"The separation of husband and wife cannot be

forced upon them by law. No-one should put asunder whom God has united."

The synod condemned management committees and community councils as a product of the Group Areas Act and "instruments which further contribute to the erosion of the basic political rights of the unfranchised section of the South African population."

It held that relationship committees (verhoudingskomitees) were "equally repugnant" because they were based on racism.

"Relationships among people cannot be forged in especially-arranged meetings consisting of people who have been sufficiently presumptuous to act on behalf of others."

"Relationships will always be distorted as long as the majority of people have to suffer under discriminatory legislation which safeguards the privileges of the ruling section and disregards even the basic requirements for the maintenance of proper living standards of the disenfranchised section."

Churches Urged to Oppose Apartheid

CAPE TOWN. — An appeal to Christians not to serve on Government-created bodies based on the apartheid system has been made by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in South Africa.

The Cape/Orange Diocesan Synod of the church, held in Cape

Town, rejected the Prime Minister's constitutional proposals as in conflict with Christianity . . . "All people are created in the image of God."

"The political system and the policies emanating from it cannot in any way be seen as in

accordance with basic Christian principles," the synod said.

"Together with the rejection of the President's Council, synod further calls for the rejection of ethnic labels which serve only to divide people who are all, in terms of the scripture, created in the image of God."

The synod, therefore, made an appeal to all:

- Not to serve and promote a discriminatory system;
- To continue the struggle for equal democratic rights for all the country's citizens and,
- To endeavour to establish one united South Africa in which racism and inequality in all aspects would disappear.

"The synod wishes to endorse the demand of the people for democratic representation in the civic and political institutions of this country," the synod said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/52

BIGGER ROLE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ENVISAGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 13

[Text]

NELSPRUIT. — There should not be any doubt that the Government, in the proposed new dispensation, envisaged a much more important role for local authorities than in the past, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday.

Officially opening the annual congress of the Transvaal Municipal Association in Nelspruit, he was referring to the President's Council's proposals regarding local authorities.

Provided local governments could handle the proposed extended powers, no right-thinking person could object to it, he said.

There were people who alleged the shortcomings in the existing system, implemented about 20 years ago, had to carry the blame as almost no meaningful progress had been made in guiding the Coloured and Indian population groups to autonomy in local government.

"This then implies that those who designed the system and who placed such reliance on it and cherished such high ideals, must have made a terrible blunder somewhere along the line. If then, the fault lies with the system, I only ask that we don't make the same mistake with the new system. In other words, let

us not adopt a system that appears to be perfect on paper but does not come up to expectations in practice.

"With your many years of experience in the field of practical local government, you are particularly well equipped to give advice on the feasibility of the proposed system of local government," he said.

Mr Cruywagen added there was one element without which no system, however good it might be, had the slightest chance of success.

This is that of disposition or attitude. When there are those who so easily blame the existing system for the failure of Coloured and Indian local government, I wish to ask that we honestly and sincerely decide in our minds whether it is indeed only the system which is to blame for the failure."

He could not agree that all the components and aims of the existing system were as defective as

people believed.

It should be borne in mind, he said, that the existing system provided for certain intermediate stages which communities of necessity had to undergo before the status of a fully-fledged local government could be granted.

"In other words, there had to be a starting-point somewhere en route to eventual self-determination in local government.

"As a logical starting-point, the consultative committee was established at that time and considered the most suitable body with purely advisory functions. Surely this cannot be faulted because to burden a community that has not yet been prepared for fully-fledged local government with a status and responsibility before it is able to handle it, would have been totally unfair to that community.

"If there had been mutual co-operation, the management committee system would also have made considerable progress, in spite of certain admitted weaknesses," Mr Cruywagen said.

BUTHELEZI RECEIVES NIGERIAN SUPPORT ON LAND DEAL

MB180925 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text] Nigeria, the most powerful state in black Africa, has come out strongly against the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland.

The move is likely to be a serious blow to Swaziland's international credibility and could influence other member states of the Organisation of African Unity to condemn the plan as well.

A letter from the Nigerian Foreign Minister Professor Ishava Audu, released at the weekend, assured the Kwazulu chief minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of "support and commitment" to measures that would ensure the freedom of black South Africans.

Prof Audu said his government viewed the boundary adjustment talks between the Swazi and South African governments as a move aimed at perpetuating apartheid.

He said his government stood by the OAU charter which stated that inherited colonial boundaries in Africa should be maintained.

The letter, written on the instructions of President Shehu Shagari, was in response to letters from Chief Buthelezi earlier this year.

And at the South African Black Alliance (SABA) conference in Johannesburg on Saturday, a resolution said the letter "not only strengthens our resolve to oppose this land deal to the bitter end, but also serves as a warning to Swaziland that any surreptitious attempts to wheel and deal with the oppressors of the millions of black people of South Africa...will always be rejected by free Africa with the contempt it deserves."

SABA comprises Inkatha, the Inyadza National Movement of Kangwane, the Coloured Labour Party, and the Indian Reform Party.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DENIES DESTABILIZATION OF NEIGHBORS

MB151143 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "Stability in Southern Africa"]

[Text] In the wake of accusations that South Africa has a destabilizing effect in southern Africa because of her internal and foreign policies, it is important to examine the facts. Firstly, what have the ascertainable consequences been of South Africa's internal policies?

At a time when nearly every state on the continent is in an economic mess, when they are being warned repeatedly by organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF to adopt more effective and realistic policies, South Africa is prosperous, not only in an African context but in a world context. The standard of living in South Africa outstrips that of the majority of countries in the world. And the majority of black people in this country enjoy a standard of living that blacks elsewhere on the continent can only dream about. In fact, tens of thousands of people flee from countries such as Mozambique to come and work illegally in South Africa. It is this economic progress that enables South Africa to provide valuable goods and services to her neighbors. As the South African minister of defense pointed out recently: If South Africa wanted to create instability in southern Africa, she could do so in one firm sweep. One way of doing so would be to cut off all trade with African countries--trade which amounts to well over 100,000 million dollars [figure and currency as heard] a year. This South Africa has not done and does not intend doing. It is the policy of this country, stated repeatedly, to increase and encourage trade with her neighbors.

But what have the other consequences been of South Africa's internal policies? Today this country has a stable labor force. There is no civil war in South Africa as exists in countries such as Mozambique and Angola, two of this country's main detractors. Insofar as constitutional issues are concerned, changes are taking place to provide greater freedom for all the country's population groups. People such as the former American secretary of state, Dr Henry Kissinger, had indicated U.S. appreciation of the changes taking place for the better. But the point to make is that if South African policies were creating instability in this country, would this not have led to more oppressive measures here? In fact, the opposite is taking place. People are being given more freedom, more opportunities. This can only be the result of confidences and stability.

CSO: 3400/91

LUKHELE QUESTIONS MABUZA'S STAND ON ANC

MB180649 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Excerpts] The African National Congress must come out as regards its collaboration with South African homeland leaders.

This challenge has been made by Kangwane's pro-unification politician, Mr David Lukhele. He was reacting to press reports that former chief executive councillor for Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has claimed that Kangwane is "fertile for any ANC recruits."

In a statement to THE TIMES, Mr Lukhele said: "Are there any links between the ANC and homeland leaders of South Africa?"

"It is time that the ANC leadership came out in the open as regards their collaboration with homeland leaders," he stated.

Mr Mabuza is reported to have told the press in the United States that Kangwane is "fertile for any ANC recruits," since Swaziland is claiming her land from South Africa.

He asked: "Since when has the ANC become collaborators with the homeland leaders?"

"Could Mr Mabuza tell us how many people in Kangwane have been arrested for politics, detained or banned," demanded Mr Lukhele.

He continued: "Mr Mabuza and some of his cabinet are earning E2,300 per month from the South African Government. How come?"

"Mr Mabuza and his cabinet at Kangwane are guided by a constitution drawn up by Pretoria and they swear to an oath made by Pretoria, which does not allow any person to be a member of the ANC.

How did he, in fact, get his passport to go to the United States, because ANC sympathisers are not issued with passports?

All homeland leaders in South Africa support and encourage their followers to join the South African defence force in order to fight "the terrorists-ANC."

Mr Mabuza himself paid an official visit to battalion 3 at Amsterdam in 1980.

Can he please explain which side he is on?

"Mabuza sacked me from his cabinet because as his deputy, when he went overseas in 1980, I was acting as chief minister and refused that Swazis be recruited into the army. I was against black leaders, organising private armies to fight school children who were boycotting Bantu education."

How come he is today telling the world that Kangwane is fertile for ANC recruits, when there is such a big gap between his political outlook and the ANC?

"He has always criticised the ANC for its violence, because he does not believe in violence."

"Could the ANC leadership report to us whether they are now friends with Mabuza, because about a month ago, it was reported that the ANC had distributed pamphlets in Kangwane telling people to resist the issue of border adjustments."

CSO: 3400/91

COMMENTARY ON WITHHOLDING OF BISHOP TUTU'S PASSPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] WE HAVEN'T any time for Bishop Desmond Tutu, whom we regard as a political priest. His views are extreme. He is goading the South African Council of Churches into a conflict situation with the State. Some of his public statements come close to supporting an economic boycott of South Africa, without his going so far as to risk prosecution. But we don't think anything is achieved by continuing to withhold his passport. He is not muzzled. The same views as he expresses overseas are heard from him here. They can be taken up by news agencies and foreign correspondents and sent abroad. If any group or organisation overseas wants the Bishop to give them any comment, or advice, or encouragement to disinvest, they have but to ask him and he can reply by correspondence. Certainly the Government doesn't like men such as Bishop Tutu to travel the world maligning it and giving foreigners a one-sided and bleak picture of what is going on in this country. They can't have anything but anger towards a man of the cloth who likens this country to Nazi Germany. But we don't think he can be silenced by withholding his passport. Nor do we think he should be punished in this way by administrative action. Recently, reportedly under pressure from the American Government, he was given a travel

document enabling him to visit America. He did not get any significant newspaper coverage when he held a Press conference in Washington. When he addressed any gathering, he spoke to those who already held anti-South African views. We doubt that he gained any convert to his way of thinking. In fact, the publicity which Bishop Tutu received in America in the last couple of months came not from his trip, but from the fact that an American university had to send its president to South Africa to confer a degree on him because at that time he was not allowed to go to the US even with a travel document. Let's put it this way: If Bishop Tutu were to do anything or say anything that was in conflict with the law, he should be taken before the courts. Since this has not happened, we must assume that he has not broken any law. In the circumstances, let him have his passport back. And if he does anything that is beyond his customary hymn of hate about the Government, and apartheid, and so on, or if he actively sides with the country's enemies, the passport can always be taken back again. Meanwhile, we'd rather go by the old adage, "sticks and stones can break our bones but words can never hurt us." By sticking to one theme, Bishop Tutu is like a broken record — painful on the eardrums. He will never convince moderates that he is anything but a politically biased priest. And Tu-tu one-sided to be believed.

ECONOMY ABLE TO COPE, SAYS FCI

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 82 p 31

[Text]

THE Federated Chamber of Industries (FI) says South Africa is developing some room to manoeuvre in its economic downturn despite the worst world recession since the 1930s.

This conclusion was reached on Tuesday after the first day of the FCI 65th annual convention held in Pretoria, the chamber said in a statement issued yesterday.

Little external stimulus from the world economy can be expected in the next year or two. Serious structural problems are inhibiting the cycle of recovery.

There is a threat of deflation as commercial banks attempt to reduce exposure in developing debtor countries.

By world comparison, South Africa's economy has a number of sound features.

The Republic is not over-borrowed, its international credit-worthiness is unimpaired, it has a sound infrastructure and production base.

Although productivity growth has been historically low, South Africa's labour force has proved to be trainable and the overall work attitude is positive.

The domestic economy is well into an economic downswing with falling orders, production and little overtime.

The economic adjustment process is expected to reduce inflation and to correct the balance of payments deficit. Retrenchment in the manufacturing sector has, however, started to rise.

Delayed recovery of the world economy and sluggish growth in the domestic economy raises the problem of rising unemployment levels in South Africa.

The delegates at the FCI convention identified measures to retain the growth momentum by exploiting the pent-up demand for low income housing and other urban facilities.

In the longer term, South Africa must remain committed to outward-looking policies based on export-led growth in internationally competitive industries.

In the short term, however, the country might have little option but to bring more domestic resources into production by removing the obstacles to self-help housing, community development and small-scale business

among the Black population groups.

These measures have strong linkages with employment and social stability.

The industrialists identified a number of other transition measures to manage the downturn. It was stressed that economic conditions should not switch off training programmes which were largely funded by tax deductions.

Investment programmes should also be pursued to avoid a situation in which the recovery would again be undermined by a lack of suitable facilities and forward planning.

Industrialists stressed that the recovery process in South Africa was critically dependent on maintaining the fundamental private enterprise orientation in the economy and avoiding the problems of run-away fiscal deficits currently bedevilling industrialised countries.

However, there was concern that taxes could rise as Government revenues dropped in the recession.

Industrialists also warned against the imposition of ad hoc levies on

employers or payroll taxes as short-term solutions to funding well services which might more efficiently provided by the private sector.

Decentralisation incentives were welcomed: positive stimulus, some delegates were against the use of incentive measures to growth in major metropolitan areas, thus repeating mistakes of the past

Nature of Local Business Cycle Likely to See Change

THE nature of the business cycle in South Africa seemed likely to change in future because of higher levels of the gold price and/or the strong demand for many of the country's other exports.

This was the main message from the head of the intelligence and research unit of the FCI, Mr J L W de Jager.

Mr De Jager, speaking on business cycle developments and their influence on the manufacturing subsectors, said the upswing of the business cycle could last somewhat longer while downswings could be somewhat shorter, thus increasing the growth potential of the economy.

Different industries reacted differently during the course of the business cycle and it was shown certain industries were more susceptible to changes in the business cycle than others.

A cycle consisted of expansions occurring at about the same time in many economic activities, followed by

similar general recessions, contractions (in absolute terms), and revivals which merged into the expansion phase of the next cycle.

This sequence of changes was recurrent, but not periodic. In duration, business cycles varied from more than one year to 10 or 12 years.

As South Africa was a country which organised its work mainly in business enterprises, it was susceptible to business cycles.

The cycle in South Africa was not necessarily the same as those in other countries and usually lagged behind those economies which could be of importance to local industrialists.

In the case of South Africa, the coinciding business cycle indicators included: real GDP, manufacturing output, non-agricultural employment; registered unemployed; wholesale trade at constant prices; retail trade at constant prices; motor trade at constant prices and the volume of merchandise imports.

CSO: 3400/52

NO HOPE FOR EARLY RECOVERY, SAYS FCI

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 21

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

THE DANGER of a chain collapse in the international banking system had now been averted and both debtors and creditors alike would be disciplined by the International Monetary Fund, the director of economic affairs of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, said yesterday.

Mr Hammond-Tooke, who was speaking at the FCI's annual executive council conference in Pretoria, said the bad news about the international situation was that there were few prospects for a strong recovery of the world economy in the short-to medium-term.

The developed countries were experiencing a major adjustment process to restore the competitiveness of their economies and curb fiscal deficits.

The developing countries of the world were massively over-borrowed in relation to their export receipts. While the international banking fraternity could not afford to permit these countries to collapse, there would be strong deflationary pressure upon them.

This in turn would depress the recovery prospects of the developing countries for a considerable period.

"South Africa is in a relatively strong position in the short-term," Mr Hammond-Tooke said.

"Her international credit-worthiness is assured and she has undertaken a number of structural adjustment problems in advance of the rest of the world."

But times for South Africa would also become more difficult.

"We will have to retain our international competitiveness."

"This can only be assured by policies to retain the fundamental market-orientation of our economy."

South Africa must explore the possibilities of inward-looking growth and developing of the Black urban areas by a housing and self-help programme based on private enterprise.

The country would need luck and perhaps the gold price would remain high in a world of continuing political and economic uncertainty.

A critical question fac-

ing business and government alike in South Africa was what room for manoeuvre the country has as it followed the world economy into the worst recession since the 1930s.

For two years South Africa had successfully bucked the world trend at the cost of high inflation and a growing balance of payment deficit.

However, it had now entered a sharp-sided recession with falling demand and rising unemployment.

"From past experience we know that an upturn in South Africa's economy closely follows the international business cycle dominated by the US, representing some 25 percent of global Gross National Product."

Classically, the US economy had rebounded from recession with real growth rates of seven percent, dropping back a little as recovery went on, but sustained for several years.

For more than two decades this familiar cyclical pattern of recovery could be relied upon to pull the world out of a slump and start a new cycle of prosperity.

But this rather comforting cyclical model of world recovery process did not fit an uncertain economic picture which now confronted the world.

Until recently, there had been a general view that the industrial countries — led by the US, Ja-

pan and Germany — had done a good job of curbing inflation by restrictive monetary policies.

It was argued that the way was clear for the US to bring down its pattern of interest rates, which was the necessary, if unpalatable, medicine.

This could initiate a recovery in the US and a new inventory rebuilding programme which would pull the world out of recession.

In this scenario, the "locomotive" of the US economy would begin to draw the world onto a recovery track, at least by the second half of 1982.

But because of lags it was known that the first benefits of global upturn would not bring about a turn-around in the South African economy much before the end of 1983.

In this model the country would have been well into a period of export led growth in mid-1983.

"It now is certain that this represents too optimistic a scenario both for the world and the South African economy," Mr Hammond-Tooke said.

"The truth is that the world economy is not going through a simple business cycle. There are major structural difficulties which make the picture more complex and the process of global recovery less certain."

INDUSTRY CHIEF SEES GLOOM FOR '83

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 12

[Text]

A LEADING business-man-economist said yesterday that signs indicated that 1983 would be one of the gloomiest years ever in the South African economy.

Dr Hugo Snyckers, president of the Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries, said he was pessimistic about the economic possibilities of next year and predicted a further increase in company and general sales tax.

Contrary to guarded predictions of a possible upswing from various quarters, among them the Reserve Bank, Dr Snyckers said that the intensity of the country's downswing was now accelerating.

"It is becoming obvious that more sectors, including food, are experiencing the impact now of measures which were further strengthened by the latest increase in GST," he said.

In fact, the upward adjustment of GST underlined the seriousness of the state of the country's

economy.

Using this as a starting point, then our projection on the developments over the next 15 to 18 months should not be regarded as pessimistic but rather be looked on as a realistic assessment of possible events," he said.

Tax increases appeared inevitable. The government's tax sources were so limited that only two possible sources of extra revenue were seen — company and GST.

"Such a situation would further complicate the cash flow problem, possibly contributing to higher unemployment and again featuring specifically our attention on increased productivity," he said.

Unless a more realistic approach were adopted by employees to increased productivity, unemployment could well be the major problem in the immediate future — accompanied by all its socio-political consequences.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR JAILED FOR YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Text]

A CONSCIENTIOUS objector who appeared before a court martial was sentenced in Pretoria yesterday, to one year's imprisonment in a civilian jail.

Billy Paddock (31), an Anglican and a former Students' Representative Council vice-president from the University of Natal, will be discharged from the SADF with ignominy on completion of his sentence.

The president of the court, Colonel Elias de Villiers, described as "not feasible" Paddock's view that South Africa was fighting an unjust war and that this, because of his religious beliefs, prevented him from doing his national service.

Earlier the court was told Paddock's refusal to do national service was caused by his political beliefs and not his religious convictions.

Paddock told the court he would agree to do a form of national service outside the Defence Force, but would not consider a non-combatant role in the SADF.

He based his argument on the "just war theory" by St Augustine.

"All the mainstream

Churches in South Africa have held this theory up to the present day. It is one of the official articles of the Anglican Church of which I am a member," he said.

"I'm obliged therefore to translate or interpret the doctrines of this Church in my life. I do not purely accept the 'just war theory' for myself because it is one of 39 articles. I believe that it still has validity today.

"I have chosen a position of 'non-violence' which demands dissociation from a system of oppression and injustice as far as possible.

"The 'just war' doctrine has validity only when it is applied within the context of a socio-economic and political analysis which gives the criteria meaning.

"I cannot enter the SADF because of the role it plays in defending the structural violence of the South African system," he said.

Two options were left to him, either to leave the country or to object.

"I do not want to leave the country as I believe I have a role to play in liberating the people of South Africa from oppression and exploitation."

TMA OPTS FOR SEPARATE RACIAL LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 82 p 10

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Excerpt]

DELEGATES at the Transvaal Municipal Association congress were yesterday asked by the TMA executive to accept that there should be separate local authorities for each racial group.

This was a major premise around which the President's Council recommendations for local Government revolved. However, the executive also asked the TMA to reject a number of other fundamental recommendations made by the President's Council.

These discussions, which had every sign of being particularly heated, were held behind closed doors. The TMA's final recommendations should be made known today.

Discussion also centred on whether the TMA should reject the President's Council recommendation that no community should be compelled against its wishes to assume municipal status.

The executive asked what would happen if Coloured or Indian communities refused to accept this status.

In rejecting the President's Council's recommendation, the executive pointed out that there were certain political factions in these communities who were opposed to independent municipal authorities for the different groups and who insisted on direct representation for Coloureds and Indians in White city councils.

Where Coloured or Indian communities were too small to form viable separate authorities, the executive felt — in contrast to the President's Council — that they still should not be given direct representation on the White councils.

This was because they might never give up the representation even after they became viable.

The executive also rejected the President's Council submission that municipal government was primarily service-oriented and should therefore be de-politicised as far as possible.

It maintained that municipal councils were elected political entities with political functions.

A major cornerstone of the President's Council recommendations — the establishment of joint services committees within a new metropolitan level of government — was also rejected by the executive.

A reason given for this was that it was both artificial and unscientific to divide municipal functions into "hard" and "soft" services.

The President's Council had recommended that metropolitan government deal with the hard services and municipalities with the soft.

It had felt that hard services were politically less sensitive but the TMA executive felt this view was incorrect.

CAPE NATS APPROVE PM'S PLAN

Cape Congress

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Text]

EAST LONDON. — The Cape National Party yesterday unanimously approved the Government's guidelines for a new constitutional dispensation after a two-hour debate at the Party's congress in East London.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, who has played a major part in piloting the proposals through a Federal congress of the party, and then through the four Provincial congresses, said the proposals would be brought to fruition with the greatest possible haste.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, once again obviously emotionally charged, thanked the congress for its support and

said that it was not often that he could touch the future, but by approving the proposals the Cape National Party congress had touched the future.

A clear and definite policy had been decided on and the Government could now forward to implement that policy.

"The National Party can be accused of many things, by those who do not support it, but what it cannot be accused of is not having a definite policy, of lacking character and of being without a national purpose.

"Because of this the National Party can reach out and touch the future.

"I want to say to you 'Thank you. You today, you have touched the future.'"

R30-m Plans to Aid Poor Whites Get Homes

EAST LONDON. — The government has voted R30-million over the next two years to provide housing for the White lower income group, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said last night.

Mr Kotze, who is at the National Party Cape con-

gress in East London, said young and elderly Whites found it difficult to obtain housing within their income limits.

"I am happy to announce that the Department of Community Development has launched a programme to ease the

housing need of the elderly, disabled and the lower income group.

"It has just been decided to erect about 1 000 housing units for Whites in the lower income group throughout the country through the local authorities in about 15 areas which are regarded as crucial.

"The cost will be at least R20-million and it is also envisaged to spend an additional R10-million in the 1983/84 financial year for this purpose," Mr Kotze said.

In order to help young married couples and people in the lower income group who could not obtain loans through traditional building society channels, a significant amount would be made available for individual loans.

The National Housing Commission had recently raised the income level for personal housing loans of 90 percent to R800 per month and had, at the same time, raised the loan amount to R33 000 while the income limit for subsidised joint National Housing Com-

mission-building society loans had been raised to R900 per month.

These individual loans would, in future, be available for purposes under sectional title.

"Furthermore, the supply of land and infrastructure will enjoy the highest priority. Local authorities will be assisted to make a greater contribution in this respect.

"During the course of this year, living areas were made available to people at the intermediate income level in Pretoria, the Reef and the Cape Peninsula.

"In the 1983/84 financial year, a further R5-million will be made out of government funds for this purpose in addition to current projects."

As far as aid to the aged was concerned, it had been decided to make R10-million available for immediate application towards projects for the White aged and other less-privileged.

The projects include nine new old age homes, extensions to existing homes and institutions, a service centre for the aged and a place of em-

ployment for the less privileged.

There were, at present, current projects for White welfare housing to the amount of R20-million while it was envisaged to make a further R20-million available for the 1983/84 financial year.

"This project undertaken during the Year of the Aged compares favourably if it is taken into account that an amount of R82-million was spent on welfare housing for Whites over the past five years.

"The government is also giving real attention to the recovery of the balance in the private property market by the elimination of four points.

"The reports of the Du Plessis and Kemp committees into the building society industry is being considered while the reports of the Commission of Investigation into Town Planning and the Select Committee into rent control and associated affairs is expected early this year," Mr

Kotze said. — Sapa.
Congress Reports by A. Braid and S. Moller, Van der Stel Building, 58 Burg Street, Cape Town

'Proposals Offer More Security'

EAST LONDON — The new constitutional proposals offered more security for all South Africans than did the present system, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Replying to questions on the new plan, Mr Heunis said the NP had served for many years to lead in the field of constitutional development in South Africa.

"This party has never strived to deny the participation in the process

of decision-making of any race group.

"It strived instead to maintain the rights of all groups without destroying those of others," said Mr Heunis.

He said it was not true that Black nations did not develop and added that the first autonomous local authority for Blacks would be established this year.

The National Party rejected separate states for Whites, Coloureds and Asians, Mr Heunis said.

EAST LONDON. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was yesterday re-elected as Cape leader of the National Party for the 16th successive year.

Apart from Mr Botha's unanimous re-election at the party's Cape congress, the entire executive were also re-elected unanimously.

The deputy chairmen are Mr Chris Heunis and Mrs M Badenhorst with Mr Frikkie van Deventer as secretary-in-chief. —

Reform Supported

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

It is now "go" for reform.

The Cape National Party has unanimously endorsed the Government's constitutional outlines.

This means that the NP in all four provinces and its Federal Congress have given the Government their support.

Only five delegates — four in the Free State and one in the Transvaal — have voted against the plan.

Not that it is complete.

There are such matters as the powers of the President and the manner of election of the three chambers of Parliament that have still to be decided.

But what is clear is that the Parliamentary system as we once knew it will be no more, the role of the Opposition will be considerably curtailed, and the executive President will be so strong that there will be hardly any limit to his power.

This, then, is the reform that Mr P W Botha has pledged himself to introduce, and contrary to the doubts expressed by his critics, he is going full tilt ahead with his plan.

That he was able to get it accepted by the National Party, without any further breakaway of conservatives, was a personal triumph.

Able backed by Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, who as architect of the reform plan was called upon to answer queries by delegates in all four

provinces, Mr Botha swept through the Free State, Transvaal, Natal and Cape congresses with complete assurance.

Never had one man put across such previously unacceptable ideas to so many Nationalists with such conviction and such success.

Just looking at the congresses, one had the impression that apartheid, wit baasskap and separate development were never the holiest of doctrines in Afrikanerdom.

And so the once exclusive political arm of the volk has agreed to share some of its power with Coloureds and Indians in one Parliament and in one Cabinet.

Share it healthily, as the Prime Minister puts it.

The battle

However, the battle to convince the Opposition parties, from the Left to the Right, remains to be won.

As is the battle to convince the Coloureds and Indians that they should participate in the new dispensation.

Hovering in the background, uninvited, are the Black masses.

There will be supporters of Mr P W Botha who will argue that the Government has gone as far as it can and that bringing Coloureds and Indians into a Parliament with three chambers is a bold enough step to justify claims that what is happening is true reform.

There will be critics who will say that the very fact that Coloureds and Asians will share one

Parliament and will also have representation in the Cabinet is the first sign of the abdication of White power.

There will be other critics who will say that without the Blacks there can be no true reform, since they form the mass of the people of South Africa and to leave them out is completely unrealistic.

Yet others will say that the executive President, in the absence of the customary checks and balances, will be a virtual dictator.

All we can say is that, whether people like the reform plan or do not, the Prime Minister and his party are completely committed to it and are determined to get it introduced, come what may.

Since we believe that the nation, rather than just the ruling party, should be given the chance, via a general election or referendum, to express its verdict, we hope the Government will not use its present huge majority to steamroller the plan through Parliament.

Meanwhile, the Government should flesh out the plan in its fullest detail, so that we can know where we stand if it is adopted.

We also hope that in the months to come the debate over reform will be conducted in a calm atmosphere, without anyone trying to rouse group and community feelings with emotional outbursts.

That we are being placed on the road of reform is no longer in doubt.

What still has to be shown is where that road will finally lead us.

BRIEFS

CONFEDERATION PROSPECTS--Such a simple point, but so telling, that President Mangope of Bophuthatswana made in an interview with our political editor, published yesterday. Asked how he reacted to the idea of joining a confederation with South Africa, he replied: "If we are to have anything approaching political co-operation we must ensure that discrimination is totally eliminated and that our policies--particularly our racial policies--are similar." That puts the ball back in the court of South Africa's prime minister. Mr P.W. Botha has committed himself to achieving confederation in southern Africa. President Mangope has given him a minimum requirement for cooperation. It hardly seems necessary to add that President Mangope is unlikely to regard any constitutional plan that excludes fellow Africans as even modifying discrimination, let alone totally eliminating it. [Text] [MB151049 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 82 p 8]

FREE STATE BAN CONTINUES--South African Indians will not be allowed to live in the orange free state. So says Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee. He says the ban on Indians settling in the province is here to stay. Brian Emeness has this report: [Emeness] Addressing a pre-byelection meeting in Allanridge, Mr Kobie Coetsee, the South African minister of justice, claimed that the president's council had recognized the group areas act and had not as yet recommended any changes thereto, and therefore South African Indians would not be allowed to live in the Orange free state. Mr Coetsee was answering a question put before him on whether the proposed new dispensation for government-designated coloreds and Indians would commit Indians to live in the orange free state. The progressive federal party in Bloemfontein will be asking the orange free state administrator to abolish the discrimination against South African Indians at its forthcoming congress in Bloemfontein. Brian Emeness, Capital News, Welkom. [Text] [MB151041 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 15 Oct 82]

INTERDICT ON ADMINISTRATION EXTENDED--The temporary interdict against the South African government restraining it from continuing its administration of the Ingwavuma area has been extended to November 19 in the Durban supreme court. The order was granted by Mr Justice Shearer in the court on June 25, after an urgent application by the Kwazulu minister of education and cultural affairs that the proclamation placing Ingwavuma under

the control of the department of cooperation and development should be declared null and void. The case has no connection with the second proclamation recently declared null and void by the appeal court in Bloemfontein. [Text] [MB151238 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Oct 82]

BLACK ALLIANCE ON ANC, PAC--The South African Black Alliance has rejected the idea that the African National Congress or the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], which are prohibited organizations in South Africa, are the only representatives of the black people of South Africa fighting for their freedom. The chairman of the Black Alliance and chief minister of the black South African state of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told newsmen after a congress of the alliance in [word indistinct] that the United Nations and the international community should take note that foreign forces wanting to bring about change in South Africa would not succeed without the support of organizations such as the Black Alliance. Chief Buthelezi said that if the United Nations, the OAU and the international community insisted that the foreign wings of the ANC and the PAC were the only force able to bring about change, it would lead to civil strife and suffering by the [word indistinct] people of South Africa. [Text] [MB170732 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Oct 82]

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS REJECTED--The South African Black Alliance [SABA] has rejected the government's constitutional proposals. The rejection is contained in a resolution taken at an alliance conference at the weekend. SABA is headed by Kwazulu's chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi. According to a report in the RAND DAILY MAIL, the government has been relying heavily on support from the government-designated colored and Indian wings of the alliance. At a rally in Soweto yesterday, Buthelezi said if the government is able to push its plans through it would signal the end of the strategy of peaceful change. [Text] [MB180725 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 18 Oct 82]

BREAD BOYCOTT GAINS SUPPORT--Support for a boycott of white bread is gaining momentum. The boycott, initiated by the cultural movement, Inkatha, has received the backing of the South African Black Alliance. At its conference in Johannesburg SABA has called on all blacks as well as what it calls men and women of good will in the white community to stop buying white bread. The boycott is seen as the first real test of the ability of black consumer power in the country to influence white political decisions. Inkatha is headed by Kwazulu chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi. The movement resolved last week to urge 360,000 members to boycott white bread in protest against the recent price increases. [Text] [MB181131 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 18 Oct 82]

19 OCTOBER SERVICES ORGANIZED--Reports from Johannesburg say that ad hoc October 19th committees were formed this week to organize services throughout the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, and Vaal triangle areas to mark the fifth

anniversary of the ruthless muzzling of 18 peoples organizations and newspapers by the terrorist Pretoria regime. The organizations and newspapers suppressed by the terror regime on 19th October, 1978 following the 16th June 1976 massacres, included among them the South African Students Organization, SASO; the South African Students Movement, (?SASMO); the Black People's Convention, BPO; and several others, including the popular newspaper THE WORLD and its sister paper THE WEEKEND WORLD. Radio Freedom correspondent in Johannesburg says the ad hoc committees are composed of leaders from the South African Women's Federation, the Soweto Civic Associations, the Committee of Ten, the Detainees Parent Support Committees from the Vaal triangle and Alexander, and as well as the Azanian Students Organization, AZASO. [Text] [EA151214 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 14 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/91

BELGIANS LOOK AT MOBUTU'S SUCCESSES, FAILURES

Brussels LE SOIR in French 31 Aug, 1, 2 Sep 82

[Serialized Article by Pierre Grillandi "10,000 Kilometers Through Zaire"]

[31 Aug 82 p 5]

[Text] When you get to Kinshasa from the interior of the country, you see a city that is astonishingly modern and lively. Along Boulevard 30 June the massive silhouettes of buildings like those of SOZACOM, the Zairian Company for the Marketing of Ores, and the Commercial Bank of Zaire, stand outlined against the sky. A number of prestigious edifices, such as the Voice of Zaire installations and the People's Palace, a sort of shrine to culture built by the Chinese in the middle of an immense esplanade, project the illusion of luxury and splendor in many parts of the capital city. Vehicles of every kind and in every sort of...condition, from the many yellow taxis to stylish Mercedes and even Jaguars, not to mention the light delivery vans and buses packed to capacity, crisscross and clog the streets. At certain hours of the day, there are even traffic jams! During the day, on the sidewalks and roadsides, long streams of humanity, like thick black blood flowing in the arteries, stroll about, stopping to talk, buy and sell. And at night, after the brief moment of twilight, when the markets downtown have shut down and the people gone, the night lights of the city come to life. Hearts beat to the rhythm of guitars and drums, and the bars pour out music and beer...

"Prestige and atmosphere." Two magic words which suffice to attract some 50,000 people to Kinshasa every year, adding to a swelling population that already includes more than 2.5 million inhabitants. The most pessimistic projections forecast a population of 6 million by the year 2000! Young people come in hopes of education, or because they are fascinated by the imported goods on display; peasants hope to find work for higher wages and be hired by the "mundeles" (the Whites); families send their children to live with relatives who have made it; teachers and government workers flee the interior, where they can barely scrape by on their salaries; women sometimes come alone to make

their living by prostitution. Nothing is being done to stem the rural exodus, and Kinshasa with each passing year faces increasingly insurmountable problems of provisioning, employment (it is estimated that only 20 percent of the capital's population is actively employed), housing, health, hygiene and public order.

"Staying Alive"

The myth of the metropolis is a tenacious one, and the city's lights never go out. But what do all these new arrivals find here? There is everything here, but at prices 3 to 10 times as high as in the interior. And paradoxically, these indigents themselves are driving up the prices. For how does one get by, in Zaire, when one is without a job and living from hand to mouth? By trade. While the national economy founders, people get along by "shifting for themselves," at every level. Poverty and disorder make it easy to sell what one has, or what one finds, at higher prices and with impunity. In Zaire, everything can be bought, everything can be sold, and anything is negotiable. Even services, even people.

And in the streets, imaginativeness reigns supreme. Nothing is wasted, and everything can be produced. In the midst of failure, there is a vitality one would like to see exploited on a larger scale, channeled and organized. Automobile spare parts are a rare commodity. So what? Completely new motors, uncategorizable, are fabricated out of parts of Toyotas, Peugeots and Volkswagens. In the streets children sell iron toys, cigarettes, peanuts, fruits, eggs, brochettes and bread. They become bootlacks, messengers, vehicle pushers or vehicle washers. The others become "balados," vagabonds, part street urchin, part brigand. They will do anything for a few more zaires. On the sides of the roads, one sees people cooling their heels for hours, waiting for a buyer for the one broom or plumbing part they have in their hands. Women cross the river to Brazzaville and bring back smuggled goods hidden in their clothing. Street stalls have sprung up on every corner, offering meager but varied miscellany: tins of sardines, ballpoint pens, razors, paper, soap, bananas, imitation jewelry... In the older part of the city, the signs advertising establishments are of striking originality: "Doctor of hairdressing," "International pharmacy," "Top healer," "Institute for Preparation for the Bureaucracy." Someone calls himself a pharmacist and thereby sells at three times the normal price the same medications that are irregularly available in the hospitals, the clinics or the central medical-pharmaceutical supply house. The clinics are out of everything, but all along the railroad tracks one finds odd lots of penicillin for sale.

And then there is trafficking. In goods of every kind and in every direction. In the east, coffee and agricultural products pour over into other African countries. Certainly, there are customs checkpoints and barricades along the roads. But the soldiers will let you by if you leave a portion of your cargo with them. It is a kind of tithe. In other places it is gold, diamonds or hemp that is sent on its way to Europe, from the N'djili airport or the port of Matadi. In Kinshasa it is easy to make contact with a citizen who, quite as a matter of course, may offer you diamonds or mercury or even uranium that comes

from covert prospectors (but what is still covert in Zaire?) or that has been stolen from the big companies. We met a former minister, a candidate in the upcoming elections for Kinshasa's people's commissars, who spoke with conviction about his political vocation, and then...offered me a bar of uranium. Stolen! And we met opposition figures who criticize the system of presidential share the diamonds from Kasai, who on the sidelines of their "su' rsive" meetings, organize their trade in precious stones. But with them it is for a good cause, of course! They are only following the example set at the highest level. Why should they have scruples?

Those who have work cannot live well on it, but they profit from the generalized system of "cooperation." This is not a foreign innovation. It is authentically Zairian. A beautiful word for corruption: from their position of power they make deals for authorizations, official forms, certificates. Wage-earners and employees are in fact scarcely better off than the jobless. A soldier or a policeman earns 150 zaires,* a schoolteacher or nurse, 200; a mechanic with ONATRA (National Transportation Office) 300 zaires (plus several extra allowances for housing, moving of the household, in all coming to 100 zaires). This is less than the wage of a domestic servant, who, if he has a generous employer, receives 500 zaires plus his food. Shabby lodgings in the old part of town cost 150 zaires; a bag of fufu (manioc flour), enough of the staple to feed one person for 3 weeks, costs 150 zaires; a small fish costs 10 to 20 zaires; a cheap pair of pants costs 100 zaires; a wax (loincloth) costs 500 zaires. Add it up. One person alone, to feed and clothe himself, to get housing and to pay for transportation, needs a minimum of 500 zaires a month, or triple the salary and benefits of a policeman. And who lives alone in Africa?

Under such conditions, the temptation is great for the government official to sell his authorization, for the nurse to sell his or her care and medications, for the teacher to sell his diplomas. At the beginning of the year the professors went on strike. But they waited until exams were over to begin it. "We were not going to deprive ourselves of our principal source of income." There is racketeering among the soldiers. In Goma, the day of our departure, a platoon of soldiers surrounded the center of town and proceeded to make systematic checks for identification papers. Passersby scattered in all directions and hid their money in their shoes. They kept only a few bills to buy off the soldiers, to whom they did not even bother to show their identification papers. Woe to those who lacked the wherewithal! They were transported in handcuffs to the military camp, in vans requisitioned on the spot. We were told by one Zairian intellectual that "our country is suffering from a moral crisis more than from the economic or social crisis. Someday we may be able to escape the economic morass, but I do not see how we will suppress the illegal and fraudulent practices, the 'matabiches,' which are our daily bread. Even if wages increase, old habits will continue." As one European official with the state finance commission explains it, "it is honesty for which one is punished. A few days ago, one of my Zairian associates went before the disciplinary council for having denounced abuses in his agency." Please do not disturb the public disorder!

* A zaire is worth about 3 Belgian francs on the black market.

A Populace Left to their Own Devices

More than the oppressiveness of authority (which exists when its legitimacy is challenged) it is its absence which hits the hardest. In the general disorganized state of public life and the air of permissiveness that prevails, the people are left to their own devices. Saturday afternoon, in Kinshasa, "Salongo" (work) is mandatory. The streets are deserted, people go back to their homes. On the streets, a few hardy souls sweep the ground with brooms made of skimpy brushwood. But all around them are rotting heaps of detritus that no one will ever come to take away. "Of course that is in the old quarter. At Binza (a residential neighborhood) the street sweeper is working!" Behind the People's Palace, with its inside walls of pink marble, women break rocks in the gutter to make gravel!

The rupture between the government and the people is total. The regime is blamed for everything. But its inertia is taken as a fact of life. Zairians no longer put stock in official speeches, promises and exhortations. When the television broadcasts extracts from presidential speeches, they repeat the phrases sarcastically, like all too familiar incantations. With a knowing smile. In the streets, the "sidewalk radio" has replaced the communiques of the Zairian press agency. Everyone agrees on one thing: nothing more can be expected from their leaders. They have had to learn to fly with their own wings. They fly low, but without crashing...

[I Sep 82 p 5]

[Text] The 20-ton truck bumps along the road between Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville) and Bunia, over bumps and giant potholes, getting stuck in ruts carved out by the storms. This is one of the country's most important roads, and it takes us 4 days to travel the 700 km of its length, traveling from 0600 to 2100 hours each day, at an average speed of 15 to 20 km per hour. The driver is carrying fuel and food products for a Greek trader. One marvels at the immense tropical jungle, the small plots where banana trees are growing, the coffee plantations, the occasional Bantu or pygmy village.

It is Sunday. A small crowd of people are gathered in the center of the villages. It is election day for the representatives of the local communities (equivalent to our communes). The truck stops in front of the "polling place" at the point where the line is shortest. Everyone piles out: most of the passengers are from Kisangani, but there are also a few soldiers from Kinshasa. "You can vote in communities that are 2,000 km from your home?" "Yes. Well, in any case...What we have to do is get our voter's cards stamped. They show us photos of the candidates, and we pick the best looking one!" The driver gets back on the road, and as if in parody of the official rallying cry of "Long live Zaire" sounds out a joyful and radical "To hell with Zaire!"

Zairians do not lack a sense of humor. It is probably what saves them. All along the roads stand the unmoving yellow vehicles of the highway department, which is responsible for road upkeep. Pointing to the vehicles, the driver says they belong to the "Department of Potholes." The deficiency in communications is not the least of the country's chronic problems. It has taken us 12 days to get up the river from Kinshasa to Kisangani. The two engine took turns breaking down. Later we would learn that on the return trip the boat ran aground 100 km from Kisangani, as both engines had failed to function. A trivial incident! "The river has enormous riches," explains an employee of ONATRA, "but nothing is being done to exploit them." The fishermen who work the river have each to come to the ships in their pirogues to sell their wares...People have lost count of how many times the trains have derailed, and ONATRA has taken charge of operating the Matadi-Kinshasa line, with a plan to improve it. One can only hope! According to the Bank of Zaire, "In August 1981 the average time it took to get products from GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company] (of Shaba) loaded onboard ships at Matadi was 84 days from the time they left the factory."

Zaire has 145,000 km of roads, 45,000 of them considered "main roads." Of this total, 2,500 km are paved. The majority of small roads are nearly useless, overgrown with vegetation or cut off by impassable bridges. One example: Kivu is one of the country's breadbaskets. Its products must transit through Kisangani. But the road between Bukavu and Kisangani has been condemned. So the haulers must make a detour of several hundred kilometers and several days to the north to get to Kisangani.

The impact of road conditions on agriculture is considerable. In Bandundu, the harvests sit and rot because no one comes to get them. One representative of the EDF, the European Development Fund, told us, "We have established that improvement of a road in the region brings an increase of 10 percent in the agricultural population. The savings, especially in fuel, are on the order of 25 percent. The effects are cumulative and varied: psychological, social, economic. The European Communities have several road improvement projects. But this assistance is in general of even more use to sectors such as health or education. The results are more tangible. The objectives are more directly humanitarian."

Merchandise is increasingly shipped out by cargo planes. This is beyond the reach of all but the big producers, who exploit poverty to raise their prices. Inflation is carried from the cities back to the producing regions. "Five years ago, everything in Kivu was cheap. It cost 5 zaires for a basket of potatoes; now it costs 40 zaires." We accompanied the director of scholarships for UNAZA (National University of Zaire), who had chartered a C-130 through Belgian military assistance to go find rice in Kindu, in Maniema, and distribute it in Kisangani and Kinshasa. Even with the cost of transport included, a kilogram obtained in this way was less costly than buying it in Kinshasa.

The regions feel abandoned. Kisangani is a dead city, nothing but a transit point for merchandise. Its prestigious international airport has become useless. Kindu looks abandoned. At Goma, tourism is practically dead, whether because it has gradually been abandoned or intentionally omitted. "In

Bas-Zaïre," claims a Zaïrian priest, "foreign investors are discouraged from coming in. Only Equateur gets support from the president." "One has the impression that the regions are allowed to languish for political reasons, that their underdevelopment is encouraged, if not actively promoted," says one European. And another says: "The more I travel in the interior, the more I see the regions abandoned." "The president has supported national unification," explains one Zaïrian born in the eastern province, "but at the cost of excessive centralism."

Agriculture: Return to Subsistence

Agriculture! Day after day the newspapers repeat the refrain that it is the highest priority of the (governmental) Executive Council. "The worth of a government is measured by its capacity to feed its people." But the Bank of Zaïre report on the Zaïrian economy shows a decline of 2.1 percent in cash crops in 1981.

"In practice," we were told--and one sees this outside the towns--"the peasants have returned to subsistence farming. Discouraged by the lack of transport and the ridiculously low prices the middlemen impose on them, they are reluctant to increase their production out of fear of being pillaged by the soldiers....To be successful, one must either be in politics or have solid support. And one must do everything possible to protect what one has acquired. In Zaïre, one can be rich one day and lose everything the next."

Improvement of agriculture also runs up against people's attitudes. All attempts to build cooperatives have failed. In the northeast, a missionary recounts his experience: "We raise bulls to pull the plows. Then we trade the bull to someone for two cows. They kill the bull the first time there is a festival. The young people are more ambitious, however. But when they have doubled their production, their families take half of it away from them. Soon they go back to the hoe! Even the plow is a revolution."

"In Bunia, a group of Belgian aid workers and young Zaïrians have built a local radio station which tries, by making tours of the villages and by distributing educational leaflets, to make the peasants aware of their mistakes and initiate them into more rational agricultural methods. But progress is slow, and hardly perceptible. Instead of plowing up the soil, the villagers still burn the fields." "The education system is still inappropriate," says one missionary. "What they are training--and often quite poorly at that--is intellectuals who are no longer willing to do manual labor or who do not know how to put their knowledge to work."

The mineral riches of the country are also, paradoxically, a handicap. Apart from the fact that they are being exhausted (gold and diamonds, for example), these riches are poorly extracted or they are pillaged (in Kivu, at midyear, 60 kilograms of gold disappeared in one theft). They also function as a mirage for the people, diverting them from agriculture. At Bunia, gold washers are a dime a dozen, looking for gold in the streams or galleries that they dig out: finding a few grams of gold is more enticing than working the land. In Kasai, everyone dreams of diamonds. At Mbuji-Mayi, some people are having problems

because they have abandoned their farming to look for precious stones. And when they find them, they trade them for motorbikes, radios, "attache cases"...

Eastern Zaire could feed the whole country by itself. And Zaire could feed several other African countries. But today the vegetables and fruits that could be produced on a massive scale in the interior are being import' from South Africa.

Zaire: a fertile land still to be exploited, perhaps even discovered...

[2 Sep 82 p 5]

[Text] Missionaries have taken so much of the blame for all the evils of colonialism that today one is hesitant to praise what the church is doing in Zaire. All the same, one must agree with the Zairian Jesuit who, not mincing his words on the subject of the current regime, claims that "in Zaire only the church is still standing." "Mobutu has need of it, it saves face for the country." This in turn gives it the freedom to say aloud what many mutter privately to themselves. When the bishops speak, people listen attentively, and their words ring all the louder because the rest of the country has learned to keep quiet or just whisper.

Zairians are a very religious people. The only books one sees in circulation are the Bible and catechisms. Even in the most remote corners of the country, every village has a little hut for worship. On the riverboats, twice a week, the bars with their beery smell are transformed into chapels with a full congregation. The Zairian liturgy is not followed--it is experienced. The celebrant, in his ostentatious boubou [ceremonial robe], with velvet cap from Kasai, sings and dances the mass to the beat of the tom-tom and the rhythmic chanting in unison of the congregation. With all the African intensity, it is difficult to distinguish the traditional from official Church elements. Sorcery is still alive, and the most diverse sects, the most obscure, flourish even though they are prohibited.

It is in such an environment that the four recognized churches--Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Kimbanguist--do their work, focused on apostleship, health and education. All operate infirmaries and schools. At Nyakunde in Haut-Zaire, the protestants run the best hospital in the region. In Kinshasa, the Salvation Army operates a number of very effective centers for health care, preventive medicine, and education in hygiene and nutrition. All to save men's souls, you understand! In Bas-Zaire, at Kisantu, a village which boasts the largest cathedral in the country and one of the oldest Catholic missions, the very air seems permeated with religious spirit. The well-disciplined schoolchildren from the Christian schools move about in rank and file in impeccable uniforms. The clergymen play the roles of advisers and leaders and organize the leisure time activities of the young people. The bishop is called upon to adjudge jurisdictional disputes in the administration.

The Catholic Church is a force still intact in Zaire. With its 12 million faithful and its 7,600 priests, friars and nuns, it is a kind of backbone of the country, a power with which the government must reckon and deal. Increasingly, the government asks it to take on the running of hospitals and schools. Some needed supplies which were regularly diverted are now being transported and distributed in the interior by clergymen. It is the same with medications. Throughout the country, the procuracies and missions resemble the command post of an army at war: the missionaries remind one of combatants, they have jeeps and trucks, they serve as architects, entrepreneurs, radio operators, nurses...

To read the statistics and observe the activities of the Church one would get the impression that the independence of the country has been only a notch in the evolution of a slow process of putting the Zairians themselves in charge of their religious affairs. The process reminds one of the famous 30-year plan propounded by Professor Van Bilsen in 1955. The plan, by the way, was accepted by a certain Father Malula, "on condition that the Congolese be involved in its implementation."...Taking 1980 statistics, 5 out of 41 bishops were expatriates, there were 738 Zairian abbots and 66 foreign abbots, 1,667 foreign priests compared to only 57 Zairian priests, and there were as many nuns from Zaire as from the outside. "Progress, from the missionary standpoint, has been real, but one must not become dogmatic about 'ecclesiastical nationalism' as happens sometimes in the West," explained a responsible white father from Ituri. "There are elements of change as well as elements of continuity. The missionaries are working under Zairian bishops who coordinate their activities. They are aware that since independence they are working in a foreign country. But what they do is essentially unchanged, whether under the direction of a European or an African."

A Sacred Heart priest in Kisangani puts more emphasis on the changes. "The missionaries changed their approach in the sixties. In our order, which includes nationals of some 20 different countries, we all brought our own culture with us. Our activities are carried out more openly today, and less contemptuously. There is more room for initiative. The young take an experimental approach. Even if at the start they are sometimes negative, their attitudes become more balanced over time. The real change will be made by those who are today 18 or 20 years old. They no longer accept immobility, the status quo. They travel to Europe and other African countries and they see what is being done elsewhere."

Young People: Impatient To Prove Themselves

All young Zairians are trying to get a diploma, and if possible a foreign scholarship. For them, Europe is still the Eden of culture and technology. Every encounter with a European is an opportunity to be grasped to obtain support or a lead in their struggle to get that scholarship. "Our educational system is not worth very much. Money is enough to get you in and to get you out. But what have you got for it?"

But those who return from abroad with diplomas soon become embittered. "Unless you get the chance to be in the entourage of the president or a commissar of

state (minister), you are down the drain." And they talk about their former friends and schoolmates now in high positions who have "houses like palaces" with "yards as big as parking lots and opulent cars." "The intellectuals have nothing to say and are poorly paid." They feel themselves to be mistrusted, spied upon, bound hand and foot. For the second time in 3 years, Kinshasa University is closed down...A journalist with Voice of Zaire explains to us that every employee has his "shadow" to watch over him. Likewise, we are told by an Air Force officer, a graduate of the polytechnic school, who was forced to sign up on graduation, that "rank no longer has any meaning in the armed forces. A lieutenant will hesitate to say anything to a warrant officer because the latter may be under orders to keep him under surveillance and report his actions to one of his superiors."

Comparisons are always made between conditions in European and African universities. "The Zairian is not a xenophobe, but he ends up by becoming one. When you just see what our European advisers are earning!" "This summer," said a woman doctor, "a Belgian physician from a parastatal company went on leave. Who do you think was picked to replace him? A Zairian doctor? No, a Belgian was sent from Europe for the vacation period, one who doubtless knew nothing of tropical medicine...The government considers us useless, and foreigners consider us welfare cases. But how can we live forever on charity?"

One sociologist explains that "Zairian society is very rigidly structured. Mobility is weak, and based on connections, whether of clan, region, tribe or politics. Competence and personal worth count for nothing." He pointed to the example of Bukavu, which he has studied in depth: "Society there is dominated by three types of people: the traditional clan oligarchy; those who, without either education or ability, profited from the disorders of independence to grab key positions; and those who either have recently acquired political power or wealth. Throughout all of Zaire, family solidarity is a moral imperative, fundamentally anchored, one which requires people to pick and choose people from their tribe, their own region."

Many young people are self-critical. "In 10 years, Zaire will be saved. When the Zairian people understand that they should not just be consumers but producers as well. Presently, they are too fond of 'style,' they spend thoughtlessly, they do not know how to economize, how to manage, how to invest," says one of them, himself a "playboy," without a job, a devoted fan of Bob Marley, while drinking beer after beer on the boat taking us from Goma to Bukavu. Others are waiting for a change of regime. "Then we will have to have a complete purge. Otherwise, nothing will avail: it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul! We must have men of integrity and dedication in the government." But where will the initiative come from? One has the feeling that the Zairian people as a whole are waiting. They are waiting for the savior or the fortuitous event that will change their situation. But African time is not the same as time in the West: yesterday, tomorrow, the past, the future--all these concepts mean something quite different in this country, which is barely 20 years old, than they do in Europe.

Opposition Impossible

"From the inside, nothing can be done," explains one opposition figure, a former seminarist and onetime member of ABAKO [expansion unknown], on the walls of whose house are strangely enthroned, side by side, the holy icons, a picture of the Pope, and...the portrait of Mobutu. He is trying desperately to leave the country to join up with an idealized, powerful and united resistance. "The government is currently in the hands of only a few people, or rather one person who is the representative of our people in dealing with foreign countries. So long as foreign powers support the regime, nothing will change. Here, one must remain hidden. Look at what happened in the trial of those 13 members of parliament. Those who were so unfortunate as to claim allegiance to a second party were all thrown in prison." Belgium is the court of last resort in this man's nostalgic vision: "A new roundtable needs to be established in Belgium to look into our problems. In the eyes of many for whom the principle of noninterference takes on a different meaning according to the country being discussed, Belgium still has a moral obligation toward its former colony.

"The people have come to the end of their patience," one hears frequently. "Their purchasing power shrinks away with every passing year. But politics leaves most people indifferent. In June, people were no longer talking about the "trial of the 13" or the doctor's strike, but of the World Cup soccer game, the prospects of the Third World teams and of defeating Brazil. Zairians have no political credo, but they know songs like "Africa" or "Viva la musica" by heart, and they know the bands which, with their languorous music, beat out their rhythms in the Zairian night...

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CSO: 4719/1376

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

COMPLAINTS OF RADIO, TELEPHONE RECEPTION--The Zambia broadcasting services have been asked to look into the bad reception which is now (?going flat) in Mongu. Zambia broadcasting officials manning the Mongu transmitter acknowledged the poor reception, but they could not identify the cause. Meanwhile, Mongu residents have complained that their telephone calls to Lusaka are always interrupted by radio programs on the line. The cause of this has not been identified as yet and the callers have asked the Postal and Telecommunication Corporation to rectify the fault. There was no immediate comment from PTC. [Excerpts] [CA211145 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Oct 82]

RULES ON ISSUING TRAVEL DOCUMENTS CHANGED--The government has lifted the suspension on the issuing of travel documents and imposed stiffer conditions for the issuing of new ones. Permanent secretary for home affairs, (Lance Mkweshe) said in Lusaka that instructions on the new conditions had been given to the issuing officers but (?declined) to disclose what they were, as this would be letting the cat out of the bag. He said the measures are known to the issuing officers and are measures aimed at sealing loopholes where people (?keep applying) for travel documents just for the sake of doing so. [Text] [MB200746 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/106

AFRICANIZATION PROGRAM SPLITS RAILWAY WORKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 82 p 16

[Text]

SENIOR Zimbabwe railway officials predicted at the weekend that many railwaymen would quit because of the "Africanisation" programme to be enforced on the country's railways.

The Citizen spoke to senior railway officials both in Bulawayo and Harare and they claimed the morale of White railway staff was at an all-time low.

They were asked to comment on the intended plan of the Zimbabwean Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango, to appoint Blacks to top posts in the railways.

News of the renewed programme is contained in a confidential circular signed by Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, the general manager of the railways in Zimbabwe.

In the circular Mr Lea-Cox says Mr Masango has given instructions for a new Black advancement programme to be prepared and submitted for his approval.

The circular says some initial appointments will be made without going

through the "promotion board procedure", and according to the new scheme, Blacks are to be "advanced into certain specified supervisory positions in a relatively short time".

The circular says all White promotions have been blocked "until a particular racial balance acceptable to the Minister applies".

A senior White Bulawayo railway official said at the weekend "Mr Masango has made it very clear all along that he is determined to replace Whites with Blacks. One wonders if he realises that these Blacks do not have the necessary skills to operate an efficient system".

He predicted the first people to be replaced would be White station masters at Harare and Bulawayo. He said these men would have to train their Black successors before they could find alternative employment on the railways.

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